

HAWAII'S INSANE.

Detailed Report of the Asylum Here.

SUPERINTENDENT HERBERT'S FACTS

He Gives a Plain and Scientific Statement of Institution's Affairs.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, is supported by the Board of Health in his government of that institution. His management of the affairs of the asylum has caused the Board no uneasiness as to whether or not it is in good hands. Dr. Herbert submitted yesterday a lengthy report upon the history, inmates, treatment and general affairs of the asylum, which was accepted and the thanks of the Board extended to him for his faithful work, upon the motion of Member Cooper.

President Raymond, commenting upon the report, said: "I believe, as has been suggested, that it would be better to have a resident physician at the asylum. Under the circumstances, however, I would say that a short time ago I made a thorough examination of the asylum and the only criticism I had to offer was to congratulate Dr. Herbert for the conditions I found existing there. I believe it is the duty of the Board to endorse the report as presented. It is impracticable at present to have a resident physician and have the right sort of physician, for the reason that it would be a very expensive proposition. I doubt that the patients would receive better attention under such an arrangement than they do now."

"I believe the institution is perfectly satisfactory to the Board and to any reasonable-minded man. The Board of Health takes no cognizance of people who criticize such matters, knowing full well they are perfectly incompetent to pass any criticism. Many prominent physicians have visited the asylum and have complimented the state of affairs found there. When we know a man has done well and is doing right, the Board should come forth and protect him."

The following is Dr. Herbert's report in part:

FOUNDATION OF THE ASYLUM AND HISTORY.

Previous to the year 1862, the mentally afflicted were sent to jail to mingle with the felons and prisoners of all kinds; they were treated simply as dangerous characters to be kept away from the public; and it was not until this date (1862) the question was raised of setting aside a place for their care. Of course at this time the ratio of insane to the population was small. In 1862, after some agitation an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Minister of the Interior to provide lands and buildings suitable for the care and management of the insane and to call for appropriations necessary for their construction and maintenance. However, time passed, and it was not till September, 1866, that the matter was accomplished and the few (six) insane were removed from the prison to the asylum and placed under the care of Dr. Ford, superintendent, and Mr. Davison, assistant superintendent. From now on it was a dark era, characterized by its want of systematic records—only a few notes being obtainable and these making but very dismal reading—and it was not until Dr. Tucker took charge, in 1887, that, with the assistance of Mr. L. A. Thurston, things shaped themselves into a better course.

Then followed the progressive steps of all similar institutions and advanced with the advancement in the treatment of these unfortunate sufferers—who, from being treated like animals driven into a pen where they could just take a limited amount of exercise and fresh air, and then being locked up in cells again for the rest of the twenty-four hours—have now as near Paradise as most of us will reach. Bathing to absolute cleanliness and comfort; three good meals a day, and basking in the shade of the trees on the green lawns.

Supplied with comforts and cared for with gentleness; their general health tended to and each individual case treated according to its form of mental disease. In the effort to re-establish the balance of the mind and restore them to their homes, relatives and friends. Many of those now at the asylum have been there for many years and it is rarely, after three years, that recovery can take place, but until that time, in many cases, hope may be embraced and clung to. The spirit of evolution has entered here, as elsewhere in nature, and man has ascertained that a "lunatic" is a sick man," to be cared for as such, not abused and battered about, but met with kindness, placed under the most improved hygienic and sanitary conditions; restrained with caution and gentleness, only when it becomes absolutely necessary to prevent them from injuring themselves and others. Clothed and fed with the best that can be afforded—and what has been the result? From death and destruction of mind which was regarded as inevitable and invariably was so, the percentage of improvements and cures have increased so that lunacy, instead of being regarded as an offence or crime, is rightly added to our list of ailments that burnish health to just as much as scarlet fever, Bright's disease, or others.

ETIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.

The ratio of insanity to the population should be one of much satisfaction to the community, even though it is on the increase, as it is the world over. Look at us, a cosmopolitan crowd gathered together from everywhere on the face of the earth; the intermingling of all races, in all stations in life, of all trades and occupations, from the grossly ignorant to the most intelligent. Take these factors with the understanding also of the

different ways of, and reasons for, their no time is lost and the captain or superintending, such as emigrants by the intendant can promptly get to the scene hundreds to plantations, with the bright of action. In the same way any particular prospect held out to them of making a guard can be called to the office if money in the new land ship; the crowding to required.

The captain always makes a round of all the wards before going on watch and manner of living. The excitement of individuals in their eager search for work, if he observes anything wrong (such as and fortune, in the far away little group of islands, so far away from home; he reports it to the captain whom he is political strife of late years, with also going to relieve, and that captain is war and rumors of war not omitting the passage of troops bearing men to the front, a few of whom (three or four) have been cared for at the asylum.

Also appreciate the fact that the excitement of the epidemics, both of cholera and plague, are much more felt in a small community like this and have been directly traceable as responsible for several cases of mental aberration.

Take these factors, and it is remarkable that our list is so small, for it is recognized that just such conditions as these are prone to cause psychological disturbance associated with certain pathological states.

Among the most common of the pathological states are the alcoholic habit and syphilitic lesions. Our institution is an exception from others in the world, where the blame from one-half to two-thirds of the diseased brain is laid at their door. Here I wish to mention the chief difficulties of obtaining and giving the scientific explanation that could be of so much value, and that is, in the absence of the family history, for how can we ascertain the antecedents of some plantation Jap with no friends or relatives here or who could extract anything of scientific interest in the life history of the Gilbert Islander from his unintelligent friends or family?

Another obstacle to research has been, as all acquainted here know, the antipathy of all nationalities to the performance of autopsies on the remains of their friends and relatives, and until the last few years I was unable to make these examinations except in those cases where no one claimed the deceased.

It is noticeable that acute mania has attacked Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese, and that the Hawaiian have also a large number of chronic mania; for this they can thank the progress of civilization with its concomitant vices.

The acute form attacking the Asiatics has already been accounted for.

During the term of the past five years, thirteen cases were received that should not properly belong to the asylum. Three or four showed no signs of any form of insanity, and after different periods of time, during which they were under observation, were discharged. Several were cases of mania-a-pota that could have been withheld from the asylum records, and one a case of erotomania. Again, there were a few who were old, helpless and infirm, with no home, no one willing to care for them, and who are still with us, contented and cared for, because there was no one who was willing, or able, to do so.

COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

This draws attention to the subject of commitment of the insane, the responsibility of which should not be placed on the shoulders of one man, but be in the hands of a Lunacy Commission, and special attention paid to commitments from outlying districts, which should carry the endorsement and personal observations of at least two physicians before the magistrate of the district.

DETENTION HOUSE.

Many cases could do better and possibly many saved were it feasible to have an intermediary station between the patient's home and asylum, where a freshly distorted brain, anxiously looking for fuel to consume its substance, in avoiding with equal anxiety anything in the nature of excitement, might be kept away from the bowls and awkward actions of those beyond redemption. These alone are enough to scatter the few cases left in a recent case of mental affliction, and we have always endeavored as much as possible to avoid this contact and maintain separation as much as we could.

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES.

Artists pen 1, acrobat 1, boatbuilder 1, bandman 1, bartender 1, butcher 1, bookkeeper 2, clergymen 2, composers 4, carpenters 5, clerks 7, chemists 1, domestic servants 8, dentists 2, engineer mining 1, farmers small 16, firemen 1, fish-dealer 1, gardeners 4, housewives (woman) 28, hula dancer (woman) 1, harnessmaker 1, hack-drivers 2, laborers 1, mechanics 7, piano-tuner 1, policeman 1, rangers 5, seamens 9, storekeepers 5, soldiers 3, tailor 1, telephone operator 1, valet 1, well-borer 1, no occupation 56 total 22.

There are at the present time six wards in the asylum.

ATTENDANTS.

The force of attendants at present employed at the asylum are as follows: Two captains, 12 guards, 1 matron, 4 female nurses. They are divided into two watches of eight hours each. Their stations are: The captain of the watch, up on the veranda of the assistant superintendent's house, close to the entrance gate to the asylum, and who has general supervision of all the attendants upon his watch, and who are under his orders.

No. 1 Ward—Two guards, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda of the ward; the other on the lawn directly in front of the ward. At night both are stationed on the veranda of their ward.

No. 2 Ward—one guard; in the daytime this guard is stationed on or in the vicinity of the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to guard the gate, if the captain should be called away to some other part of the institution. At night this guard is stationed inside the ward, and is never called away except as a last resource in case of serious trouble. If a guard should be needed for anything at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 3 Ward—Two guards; in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda of the ward and the other on the lawn with the patients. At night both are stationed on the veranda of the ward.

No. 4 Ward—one matron and two nurses in the daytime. One nurse is on the lawn in front of the ward; the other is on the lawn at the back of the ward. The matron has no particular station, where she is most needed and having general supervision of the nurses.

No. 5 Ward—one matron and two nurses in the daytime. One nurse is on the lawn between No. 2 and No. 6. It is his duty when No. 2 guard is called to guard the gate to move his position sufficiently so that he can observe the No. 5 patients without neglecting those belonging to his own ward. At night this man's station is on the veranda of his ward.

Each ward is in direct communication with the superintendent's office, where the captain is stationed, by means of a system of electric call bells. If any trouble arises during the night in any of the wards, the guard by pushing the electric call button the number of times corresponding to the number of the ward, immediately notifies the captain and assistant superintendent of the particular ward where the trouble is. In this way

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ward where the trouble is. In this way

from unknown parts may be identified at any time.

Second—if a patient escapes he may be more easily recognized.

Third—the facial expression, attitude and gait of the patient is of scientific interest.

These photographs are made on the place as soon as possible after the reception of a patient and the positive with three negatives is kept at the asylum, for which a charge is made of one dollar.

FURLoughs AND DISCHARGES.

Every patient who has sufficiently recovered his reason so as not to be dangerous to himself or a menace to the public is allowed on furlough. If in Honolulu he is kept under the surveillance of the assistant superintendent, reporting at stated intervals at his office. If on the other Islands, the Government physician or sheriff is notified and the expiration of a certain time, which varies with the case from three months to a year, the patient's condition continues to improve or remains good, his discharge is granted and given by the president of the Board of Health and the superintendent.

In conclusion, I wish to add my methods and treatment of those committed to my care.

Each and every one is treated as though he or she was a private patient and as irresponsible as a child would be. Therefore it behoves us to look for ailments and suffering and not to wait until the patient complains, but to observe them, and instruct those in attendance to watch and note every peculiarity or idiosyncrasy of those under their supervision.

A physician, even though resident, cannot be always with each patient, and he has to depend on the watchfulness and intelligence of the attendants. Their physical condition is observed and each phase of mental disturbance noted.

The asylum is visited and the patients all seen daily by me; occasionally by one of my partners, and frequently by both of us. If there is a case of special interest or difficulty, I invariably call on one of them for counsel. In case of emergency there is always someone on duty in my office who is acquainted with my whereabouts, and a telephone message has always been immediately attended to.

No case of urgency has ever been kept waiting, and when the danger of serious illness demanded it; as many as three or four visits have been paid in one day.

When you consider that fifty-three of the inmates are incurable and have been over three years in the asylum and forty more, doubtful and practically incurable (having been in the asylum for over two years) and, for the most part, showing no amelioration of symptoms—but in many cases remaining in status quo or progressing—it leaves but about thirty who require very special attendance.

Finally, after considerable experience with the insane, I believe that you will find in no similar institution that the patients have been better cared for, or better results have been obtained, than in the Oahu Asylum.

BATHING.

All patients are bathed three times a week, Tuesdays and Thursdays cold bath, and Saturdays hot bath. The general procedure is as follows: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8 a. m., the captain calls No. 2 guard to the gate, the captain, then proceeds to the bath-house and supervises the bathing of all the patients who are brought to the bath-house, one ward at a time in charge of their respective guards. The same procedure is carried out in the female ward under the supervision of the matron. Saturdays, the same as above, except that on this day there is one guard detailed to fire the boiler and have charge of washing the dirty clothes, the same being done by a few of the trustworthy patients. As the patients get through bathing on this day a suit of clean clothes is issued to each of them. The dirty clothes, after being washed, are hung to dry and then sorted out. All clothes that are damaged are repaired on the following Monday, by patients under supervision of the guards of No. 1 ward.

Each ward is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected every morning before 8 o'clock.

MEALS.

All patients, with the exception of those in No. 2 and No. 6 wards, dine up on the lawns in front of their respective wards. A large dining-table and benches are provided for each ward for this purpose. In case of rainy weather they dine on the verandas of their respective wards.

Breakfast—6:30 a. m.; beef stew, rice, coffee, soft bread, crackers and poi.

Dinner—11:30 a. m.; soups, tomato, vermicelli, vegetables and macaroni; boiled beef, taro, poi, rice; three times a week boiled mutton; once a week fresh fish; Sundays pork and beans.

Supper—4:30 p. m.; beef prepared in various ways, meat balls, etc., soft bread, bananas, etc.

In cases of sickness, beef tea, tapioca, sago, corn-tarach, eggs and milk, poi and milk, eggnog, etc.

Private patients get their meals directly from the assistant superintendent's house, and are charged at the rate of 50 cents per meal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The guards and nurses are required to have all their patients out of the wards and on the lawns of their respective quarters by breakfast (in fine weather). In rainy weather they are out of the wards but on the verandas. In the case of a patient allowed to occupy his cell during the day, if he or she should be ill, the hospital cell reserved in each ward would be used. No restraint is allowed to be put on any patient except it is absolutely necessary; they only at the direction of the physician in charge. The forms of restraint used are as follows:

First—Heavy wooden armchairs with a lapboard fastening across the arms of the chair and locked with a padlock.

Second—Irons in very extreme cases, a leather wristlet being put on first to avoid chafing of the skin.

Third—Leather wristlets lined with chamois leather. These wristlets are made so that a belt can be used with them, which, being passed around the patient's wrist, keeps him from raising his arm to strike, at the same time allowing him enough freedom to feed himself, etc.

Fourth—Gloves. These are used, as a general rule, to prevent a patient from removing bandages, etc., from his person.

Whenever a patient is put in restraint the same is entered in a book kept for that purpose in the superintendent's office by the captain of the watch. In addition to the watch record a restraint book kept by the captain, there is a monthly record kept of each individual patient. At the end of every month the captain's watch record is gone over and everything that has happened during the month is entered in the superintendent's record book, which contains everything of note concerning the patient.

A monthly report of the inmates is made out at the end of each month, giving the number admitted during the month, the number discharged, and the number who have died, with their nationalities, sex, age, asylum number, etc.

A patient upon being admitted to the asylum is immediately bathed and clothed in clean clothes, temperature and pulse taken and the same entered in the records.

In addition to the regular attendants named above there are employed in the asylum 1 foreman, 1 taro man and helper, 2 cooks, 2 gardeners, 1 laundryman and 1 hostler.

The foreman has a general supervision of all the work around the asylum, such as taro planting and pulling, making poi, repairing to building and fences, digging graves for deceased patients, etc. The taro man is under the foreman and in direct charge of the patients who do any work. He has a man to help him in this work.

The two cooks are employed to cook for the patients and the working force.

The two gardeners are employed in keeping the grounds in order, planting flowers, cutting grass, etc.

The laundryman keeps all the bed linens, bed spreads, etc., in first-class condition.

Inspectors Are at Work.

Messrs. Lehner and Whitney, the hulls and boilers inspectors, are being kept very busy. Yesterday morning they issued a chief engineer's certificate to John S. Purdy of the tug Fearless and third assistant's papers to W. H. Winn and W. H. Parker. These certificates give the holders the right to work on vessels anywhere in the Pacific. The inspectors have been very favorably impressed with the manner in which the native crews handle the boats in rough weather while the steamers are making headway. It is expected that within the next two weeks all the steamers of the Island fleet will have been examined and those of their companies and mates and engineers who qualify will be given certificates.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

The grounds need to be seen to be appreciated; plenty of green lawn adorned with colored shrubs and plants makes one of the most beautiful gardens of Honolulu.

Photographs.

A complete record is kept of each patient, for various reasons, viz:

First—Strangers unable to speak for themselves and who have come here

RESULT OF A FALL

SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEY STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Shock to the System Brings on Nervous Prostration—How a Cure was Effected.

Volumes might be written in praise of a popular remedy for the creating of rich new blood and the up-building of a worn-out body, but it is doubtful if anything half so convincing could be demonstrated as is done by

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 8

A TEMPERANCE SALOON.

The saloon exists not only because some men drink but because all men have social instincts. Saloons in their way are clubs. They offer a conversational exchange, seats and tables, cards, bright lights, periodicals, various domestic conveniences, something to eat and drink. Men whose homes are lonely or squalid and who cannot or do not care to move in good society go to the saloons to take their ease and meet their friends. They can go in any clothes they have; they are not asked to show credentials; they may stay and enjoy themselves so long as they behave and while the saloon keeps open. The place gives them what some men get in fashionable clubs or in their homes or in visiting the homes of other people. Without such resorts or satisfactory substitutes for them, these men would become almost desperate in their loneliness and discomfort.

Now if it were possible to abolish the saloons it would be the bouned duty of temperance reformers to set up poor men's clubs to meet the demand which the social side of the saloon supplies. It would never do to put out all the light and cheer in the rum shops and beer halls and provide no other light and cheer for the men who had been turned into the street. From the closed door of the saloon a customer must be able to turn to the open door of some resort which lacks none of the elements of comfort, save the one attraction of alcohol, to which he has been accustomed. Otherwise, he will sooner or later re-establish the saloon or go to a worse place.

Of course this is an old story. The answer we hear is that temperance saloons or holly tree inns have been opened time and again and closed for lack of support and this even in small places where it has been possible to shut up the saloons. The remedy, we are told, has been tried and found wanting. But, we rejoice, has it been tried in the right way? Has there ever been an attempt to reproduce the saloon in all its details except the sale of alcoholic drinks? If there has been we do not know of the circumstance.

Some years ago in a central New York town the churches established a holly tree inn to which they hoped to attract men from the drink taverns. So much money was subscribed that they were able to fit the place up beautifully and sell food and soothing drinks at cost. Oysters were fifteen cents a large plate and coffee was three cents a cup. Two flagons of birch beer were sold for a nickel. A few rummies but penitent men came and looked in at the windows and went hopelessly and expeditiously away and those who entered the place at all were good souls from the churches who wanted to help the inn along. What the saloon frequenter saw to displease him was a dining hall with snowy cloths and plated ware on the tables, a pretty carpet, a canary bird in a cage, a girl at the pay desk and a committee of ladies to welcome him as a brand snatched from the burning. A man accustomed to the free and easy saloon would as soon have entered such a place as he would a church social.

In time the philanthropists reconsidered. They took out the napery and silverware, removed the carpet, evicted the canary and told the women to quit. In a vague way they made the place look like an unfurnished bar room. One practical man proposed to put in a cigar stand and a regular bar the latter for the sale of soft drinks, of course, but the good women denounced the impious act and crushed it under their French heels. Tobacco they said induces the craving for drink a bar might be "misconstrued." The practical reformer intended to suggest a card room but he held his peace and quietly got a billiard table instead. The place was put in charge of a nice young man from the Y. M. C. A. who arranged it just as he thought a temperance saloon ought to look. The bottled pop innocent of ice was put on a table in the corner, young and veal boys were encouraged to come in and use the billiard table, a back paranda was set apart for men who wanted to smoke the saloon took the books of a traveling library and its center table was covered with the most unimpeachable literature a "Good Night Papa" engraving was hung on one wall and a "Mabel's Prayer" in the other. To the astonishment of some of the philanthropists, the class of people they wanted to reach would not set foot in the place even under the stimulus of a hot free lunch. One staggering drunkard entered by mistake, but the nice young man told him that he had come to the wrong shop and said very plainly that he ought to be ashamed of himself. And an "Flin" came to be written on the door of the Temperance Saloon.

Now what ought the philanthropists to have done? They should have bought out a regular corner salo with all its fixtures. They should have removed nothing except the liquor wine and malt a sensible caterer should have been made superintendent and an expert barkeeper should have been put behind a bar that shone with bottles, mirrors and table glassware. Every known soft drink, including coffee, tea, chocolate and clam juice should have been on hand ready to be served in the best style at a low price and the barkeeper should know the best mixtures of temperance food drinks. There should have been a good free lunch and no restrictions but on tobacco; sensational literature should not have been excluded, card-playing should have been permitted if men wanted to sing or even swear there should have been no one but the police to interfere; women and the male phil-

anthropists should have kept away. There would have been the poor man's club, with intemperance ruled out. It would not have been an ideal place for the moral training of the young, perhaps, but it would have served the purpose of a saloon substitute. And if the saloon ever goes that sort of substitute must come.

Some day thereafter, long years thence, the temperance saloon, as we have described it, might be improved upon. But change must come by process of evolution. Men won from the drinking kennels are not ready to leap at once into the full enjoyment of institutional privileges. They must come to it by degrees if they come at all.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.

The Advertiser has rarely had a story to tell which gives more pain in the writing and will give more sorrow in the reading, than that which relates the shooting last night of Mortimer I. Stevens, one of its reporters, by Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Republican. The whole affair is so deplorable that it cannot be thought of coolly; though it is the purpose of this journal in narrating the circumstances leading up to and including the tragic acts of Mr. Gill, to be as dispassionate as it can.

Yesterday morning the Republican printed an extraordinary story supplemented by a more extraordinary leading editorial, in which the social privacy of some young ladies from the Mainland was questionably invaded. That the reader may see for himself what was said, we print both articles in full. Naturally the friends of the ladies took offense and one of them, a man named Rawlings, went to the office of the Republican and had some kind of an encounter with Gill. It is said that the editor was slapped or cuffed; it is also said that before Rawlings could commit an assault he was seized by the Republican printers. At that time Gill did not seem to be armed with anything more formidable than a pair of shears, the pistol he used on Stevens he may have got later, fearing more bodily violence.

Mr. Stevens felt the insult to the ladies as keenly as did Mr. Rawlings. It is reported that one of the ladies had been his friend from childhood. When he read the Republican's article yesterday he was deeply stirred but he said nothing of reprisals. Later he heard that his friends were to be travestied again and that Gill regarded their persecution as a "good joke." When this news reached him the young man asked for ten minutes' leave and as further events proved he went to interrogate Gill. What happened at the Republican office appears in Mr. Stevens' printed statement—a story told in the presence, possibly, of death. The reporter asked the editor if anything more was to be said about the ladies; the editor replied coarsely, Stevens hit him a blow in the face, Gill drew a revolver and aiming at Stevens' stomach fired, the ball entering the body of the young man near the hip. The rest was a matter for the surgeons and the police.

This is the second time that Mr. Gill has had a shooting affray, the first one being in Arizona. His employer and preceptor, Judge Humphreys, boasts of having had one or two and was arrested and fined in this city for assault and battery. Both men were reared in an atmosphere of gun-fighting and perhaps regard such things in a more tolerant light than will the law-abiding public of this city and this Territory. It is less surprising that one of them should have tried to commit a homicide than it is that either should have singled out reputable women for insult. The chivalry of the South may be quick at the trigger but it also respects women; in this case the nobler quality was forgotten in the desire for blood.

The Advertiser does not excuse the blow given by Mr. Stevens, great as his provocation was. But when he went unarmed to an office where his enemy sat among a score of friends and employees, he had a right to expect fair play. He would not have complained if blow had been met by blow, he would have seen no injustice if the Republican staff had seized him and bound him hand and foot, but he did not think that a manly fist would be met by a cowardly ball. Yet an editor who would insult a defenseless woman might be expected after all to shoot an unarmed man.

In appointing Lorrin A. Andrews of Hilo Deputy Marshal for the Island of Hawaii United States Marshal Ray has made an ideal choice. Probably no other man on the big Island can lay claim to the experience which qualifies Mr. Andrews for any Hawaiian office of police or semi-police responsibility. For years he has been an officer of the law he knows all the Islands and particularly the largest one of the group with thoroughness. He is up to the tricks of the various nationalities here and he speaks more than one tongue. His honesty and capacity have never been impeached. That Marshal Ray passed the mere politicians by and picked out Lorrin A. Andrews for Deputy Marshal is one of the accumulating proofs that he himself is the right man in the right place.

Advice to the Board of Education: Buy the books best suited to the schools, no matter who the publisher may be, clear the way for every responsible bidder make no term contracts; leave the schools free to change text books at any time when it is to their interests to do so give a book agent no preference because he has made powerful friends don't burn your fingers.

HYSTERIA VS. FACTS.

Suppose a stranger from the East should arrive from Honolulu home and say, after cursory glance around, "Heavyens! but you are all wrong in the way you live! Look at your roofs. It isn't pitched half as well as our roofs in New Hampshire. Then you have too much plaster. Don't you know that such outside walls are draughty and that you may get your death of cold sitting in them?" I do believe you don't keep your ceiling dry. No cellar? Who ever heard of such a thing? Why, you are heathen and when I get back home I shall probably have to criticize you in some hundreds of newspapers and magazines. And what is that you are wearing? A Mother Hubbard? Why, don't you know that the American Society for Minding Other People's Business long ago blacklisted the Mother Hubbard as an article which no self-respecting woman would wear outside the privacy of her own chamber? People who are as far behind the times as you are and as 'defiant of public opinion ought to be sharply dealt with; and if I can find an audience here big enough to get any sort of a collection from, I'll tell it what I think about you in set terms."

Impertinence from a household guest could hardly go further, and no individual host would care to extend his hospitality to one who had so abused it. Yet the collective host, meaning the inhabitants of the city, are expected to tolerate but to encourage strangers who, after the most supercilious view of things Hawaiian, denounce or condemn whatever customs or laws they find that do not dovetail with the customs and laws they have been used to elsewhere. Aunt Ophelia could never put up with the ways of the Southern home where she found Miss Eva and Uncle Tom. Those ways were wrong because they were different. The world is full of such well-intentioned but meddlesome people; and just now Honolulu has more than its fair share of them. Women come here who, after a week's "study," make up their hasty minds that this or that method of dealing with public offences is vitally wrong or shameful, and that, for the good of society, it must be changed at once. They do not credit the wise men and women who have dealt with Honolulu's social and racial problems for years, with any capacity to settle them in the way best suited to the welfare of this community. Experience counts for nothing; racial conditions are never thought of; human nature is not consulted; the history of past experiments is never read, the reformer simply swoops down like a wolf on the fold and declares that because Honolulu deals with crime and the social evil and a few other things differently from Bangor, Maine, or Princeton, New Jersey, this place is a sink-hole of infamy, infested by criminals who are protected and encouraged by hypocrites. If they find this view supported by the talk of some local political demagogue or on the bench—some man on whose private character a lump of coal would leave a white mark but who makes loud public professions of honesty and purity—they at once begin to plume themselves upon having the support of a "healthy public sentiment" and so become twice as obnoxious as they were before.

We are led to these remarks by the hasty generalizations which visiting strangers have made about the place known as Iwilei. Iwilei is a depot far removed from the business or residence quarter of the city where women belonging to the submerged classes carry on their trade under the eye of physicians and police. It has not long been in existence; before the Chinatown fire part of a street in that quarter was used as a Yoshiwara, and decent people found themselves much too close to the half-world. Urged by men like Theodore Richards, the Advertiser asked for the removal of the women to an unoccupied suburb; and in course of time removal was brought about by fire. Assuming that the social evil had to find a lodgement somewhere, no better place could be had for it than Iwilei.

Now we come to the main question raised by the visiting reformers: Why is not the social evil prohibited by law and suppressed by the police? What is the necessity of giving it official sanction? The answer is that but for such a place as Iwilei no good woman could venture into the streets at night without running the risk of assault, no little girl could safely trudge the reach of any road on her way to school, all the Honolulians would have to be guarded even more carefully than they are in the black belts of the South. These zealous agitators who want Iwilei wiped out as with a sponge, judge our conditions by those of New England and the Middle West. They do not stop to learn that there are five and perhaps ten men in Hawaii to one woman and that these unmated males include tens of thousands of the lowest class of Chinese and Japanese, hundreds of shore-leave sailors, hundreds more of beach-combers and a vast rabble of men of mixed breeds and unbridled passions. Does any one suppose that this rude and virile male population could be cast loose in the streets of Honolulu to seek that which it might devour without turning the city into a hell on earth? The domestic peace and order of the town demands Iwilei and the best citizenship of Hawaii has ordained it as a protection to the home. Such defenses would not be needed in any New England city; for there the people have no hordes of unmated barbarians to govern. But every man who knows anything about these Islands is aware that they are indispensable here. It is a question that lies between private Iwilei all over the city with beetie brown ruffians lurking in the shadows of every street, and an organized and regulated Iwilei hidden in the suburbs, guarded by the police and the Board of Health and made as little offensive to the moral public as possible.

In conclusion we beg to say to self-imported agitators, judicial demagogues and all others at interest that Honolulu knows its business and is pleased to carry it on without meddling interference. It is not a new town or a "jazzy" town, and it has in its ruling body politic, as wise and as moral and as high-minded an element as can be found anywhere on the face of the earth. By labor and prayer and infinite pains, these people have made Honolulu a center of civilization in the Pacific and a safe and orderly metropolis. We bid good people to come and to look before we leap.

There was some hope that the Prince of Wales would come to New York to witness the regatta, but now that he is King his transatlantic travels are over and the period of court mourning will be enough to keep his eldest son and heir at home. However, if the cup should be won by Lipton's new yacht the next race there after will, like the first one, be held in the presence of British royalty. So perhaps Edward VII will have a chance to see the contest yet.

enjoy it and do what they can to improve it; but we warn them that improvement does not mean a general overturning of laws and customs which the wisdom and prudence of the past have conscientiously devised.

FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The action of the journeymen plumbers of Honolulu towards the four workmen who came here from Seattle is an example of the worst sort of trades union tyranny. The new-comers, one and all, are union men in good standing. They were sent for by master plumbers so that the latter, when they had a job to do, could get sober and reliable journeymen to do it. These men were entitled to good treatment by the local union, but when they presented their cards they found that the initiation fee had been raised to \$50 as a confessed means of freezing them out. The local journeymen want all the Honolulu plumbing to do and they want to do it as badly and as intermittently as they please; so they make war on new-comers, irrespective of decency and any rights the strangers may enjoy under the union to which they themselves profess allegiance.

Happily the Federal law is on the side of fair play and it is represented in these Islands by a man whose courage and public spirit no one doubts. District Attorney Baird is not in a mood to brook conspiracies in restraint of trade. He already has the scalp of the plumbing trust at his belt; and the local plumbers' union persists in its policy against freedom of trade, its scalp will go to match the other trophy. Col. Baird states that upon the first overt act of the journeymen he will summon the law to deal with them. If the journeymen oblige him to go as far as that, they will be lucky indeed if they escape the attentions of a jaller.

Trade must be kept free in Honolulu, whether menaced by great combines of capital or small combines of trades unionism. Neither employer nor employee will be permitted to fetter it.

Guam as the American St. Helena will receive all captured Filipino Generals, and it promises, on that account, to show the largest growth-rate of any of the new possessions.

If the United States law is good enough to stop strike conspiracies in town, it ought to have as heavy a hand for strike conspiracies on the plantations.

The gamblers have shut up shop at Punshon and are missing from their other haunts. It is said they have gone away. The fight against them was short and sharp but it appears to have been decisive.

The Friend ironically says that "Honolulu needs modernizing by a complete organization of bosses and ward-healers." So it does. There isn't half enough official stealing here now to make the place anything like a live town.

The Christian church is to be congratulated on getting the Rev. A. E. Cory as its pastor. He is a man of the apostolic spirit who may be trusted, as was his predecessor, Rev. J. C. Hay, to build up the usefulness as well as the numbers of the church membership.

The job-chasers cannot deny that a Honolulu city charter would centralize power in the hands of its worst classes. They merely shout that this is majority rule and that majority rule is good. How much strength there is in the argument the taxpayers can easily find out by consulting their worst fears.

If it had fallen to Judge Estee to adjourn his court in honor of Queen Victoria he would have done it without reciting a sophomore essay. As a simple, dignified, hard-headed jurist, who takes no nonsense, makes no pompous boasts, employs no clause and keeps the respect of the public, Judge Estee presents a refreshing contrast to some other elements in the local judiciary.

From what the public is seeing of trusts it will soon be prepared for a vigorous national campaign against them. The attempt of the Louisiana banana trust to crowd Hawaiian bananas out of San Francisco by sheer force of superior capital, shows what all trusts will do to competing industries if they get the chance. The trust is the foe of diffused industry and upon diffused industry, more than any other one economic factor, the peace and welfare of a country rests.

What came of last fall's Gougar in Kansas and Nebraska politics appears in the Literary Digest of January 19th. Kansas cast just 3,605 votes for Woolley, but only 1,116 more than twice as many as were polled for Debs. Nebraska showed up with 8,655 Woolley ballots. Evidently the Gougar party got more than it could stand of that tremendous shaking up on the rostrum and in the magazines which has been advertised in Hawaii as a boon with

it might devour without turning the city into a hell on earth.

Whether the Home Rule legislators who talk of establishing the South Carolina dispensary system here mean business for the Territory or for themselves, remains to be seen. Certainly their plans of dealing with the liquor question, if sincere, open up a wide field of debate which, we trust, may not be closed by premature action on the part of the law-making body. The dispensary system is a new thing and from the revenue point of view it seems to be a good thing. But from some other points of view it is said to be objectionable. Before anything is done about it, if anything is really meant, there should be a thorough discussion in the press and on the platform. We ought to look before we leap.

There was some hope that the Prince of Wales would come to New York to witness the regatta, but now that he is King his transatlantic travels are over and the period of court mourning will be enough to keep his eldest son and heir at home. However, if the cup should be won by Lipton's new yacht the next race there after will, like the first one, be held in the presence of British royalty. So perhaps Edward VII will have a chance to see the contest yet.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money to cure, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jas. S. Zuba, Genoa, Neb.

ERUPTIONS—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LEGISLATURE IS GETTING READY

EVERYWHERE is talk of the coming meeting of the Legislature. On February 20, Senators and Representatives will assemble in the throne-room and in the upper hall that once did duty as a banquet-room for royalty.

Thirty desks are already in place in the throne-room for the accommodation of as many Representatives, while fifteen more are ready to be placed in the hall for the Senators. The law prescribes that the session shall last for three months, but should the business to be transacted necessitate more time, then shall the session be extended for thirty days more upon the order of the Governor.

Just who will be President of the Senate, and who will be Speaker of the House, are problems that are agitating the minds of more than one member of the Legislature, but it is guessed that John T. Brown of Hilo will be the automatic of the Senate, while the other position is as yet an open question.

John Emmeluth was selected and endorsed by the members of the House, but owing to the fact that he desired to do a great deal of work on the floor, the honor was declined. S. W. Wilcox, a Democrat of Kauai, was slated for the position, but many believe that he will cast his vote with the Republicans in the Legislature, and his influence is wanted on the floor.

MAUNALEI SUED.

Two Immigration Companies' Claims.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS OF HAWAII

John Cook Wants Coin From E. Coit Hobron—Bankruptcy Action Interfered.

MAUNALEI PLANTATION COMPANY was hard hit yesterday both in the United States and in the Territorial courts by the Tokio Immigration Company, Limited, and the Japan Immigration Company. The former company makes a claim against the bankrupt and insolvent sugar company for money due for furnishing Japanese male and female laborers at specified rates which money was to be returned to the immigration company in monthly installments extending over a period of three years.

This suit was filed in the United States District Court in the forenoon and involved a sum amounting to \$2,000. The other suit was filed in the Circuit Court late in the afternoon by the Japan Immigration Company and is styled "a bill of discovery." The plaintiff seeks to recover about \$3,500 and requests the court to demand that the books, papers and officers' memorandums relating to the affairs of the bankrupt plantation be brought into open court for examination as to who are the delinquent stockholders, and to ascertain why the officers of the plantation make no effort to call in delinquent assessments.

Lorrin Andrews, attorney for the Japan Immigration Company, sets forth that the Maunalei plantation has been at all times an Hawaiian corporation organized for the culture and export of sugar cane. The company sets forth that the defendant corporation entered into an agreement with the plaintiff whereby for a valuable consideration it agreed to pay to the immigration company the sum of \$462.15 and the further sum of \$1.35 for each Japanese man, and \$1.95 for each woman, per month, furnished to the plantation from July 1, 1900, to October 1, 1892, no payments being required until December 1, 1900, when the sum of \$462.15 and the installment payments due from July to December, 1900, were to be paid by the defendant. On July 10, 1900, for value received, the defendant gave the plaintiff its promissory note payable six months after date without grace "for the sum of \$2,978.40. At the expiration of the said six months due demand was to be made upon the defendant for such note and the payment thereof was refused.

It is further shown in the bill "that upon information and belief the defendant corporation is hopelessly insolvent and bankrupt and is wholly unable to pay and satisfy the amount due, and your orator alleges that the whole capital stock has not been paid in, and that the capital is insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors and that a number of the stockholders of the company are delinquent in their payments, but their names are unknown to your orator."

Your orator further says that the corporation has made and is making no effort to collect the money due from their delinquent stockholders to pay its creditors therewith.

The acts of the corporation tend to the manifest injury of your orator and are plainly contrary to equity or adequate remedy except in a court of equity. Your orator further shows that without the discovery and examination of the books and officers of the said corporation your orator is unable to find who are the delinquent stockholders and what amounts they owe the corporation and to proceed to enforce its claims against the defendant corporation. The plaintiff prays that the corporation be summoned to appear and produce the books of the corporation and that the officers make a full and true discovery of the affairs of the plantation.

MAUNALEI IN ESTEES COURT

In the United States District Court, S. Horiyoshi, S. Kuruse, C. Saito and S. Ozaki, doing business under the name of the Tokio Immigration Company, Limited, have brought suit against the Maunalei Sugar Company for \$1,477 with interest from May 22, 1898, for damages resulting to them in that defendant, acting therein by its duly authorized and appointed agents, Gear, Lansing & Co., upon May 22, 1898, enter into, sign and become bound by a certain contract and agreement between the Tokio Immigration Company. The plaintiff's agreed to import for the Maunalei plantation 100 able-bodied male and female Japanese laborers, with 25 per cent of them females, within two months of the signing of the contract. The defendant company in return agreed to pay to the said plaintiffs as compensation for the cost of transportation and for all other expenses up to the time of arrival of the laborers at Honolulu, the sum of \$50 for each male laborer so imported and accepted, and the sum of \$30 for each female laborer. Such sums were to be repaid at the rate of \$1.50 per month for the males and \$1.00 per month for the females, until at the end of three years or until the whole amounts of \$50 and \$30 respectively were repaid for each laborer so imported and accepted. The plaintiffs delivered 150 males and fourteen females, who were accepted by the company. For a long time, or since March, 1900, no payment of the said monthly installments has been made by the defendant, and there is now owing \$1,477 as principal, being the total of the installments for the two months from April 1, 1900, to February 1, 1901, at \$1.50 per month, of which no part has yet been paid.

For a further and distinct cause of be-

tion the plaintiffs claim the additional sum of \$500, with interest from December 16, 1899, for damages resulting to them in an agreement to take 100 more Japanese males and not to exceed 25 per cent females, for which the defendant promised to pay \$37 for each male and \$22 for each female laborer. The laborers were imported, furnished and accepted, but there is still owing on this agreement \$500 and interest. The action is brought by the plaintiffs over the signature of S. Kobayashi.

THE GRIEVANCE OF COOK

When John Cook entered into an agreement with E. Coit Hobron just two years ago to purchase certain lands lots of land belonging to the latter in Kala-ama, it was with the express understanding that the original owner lay a good road and conduct fresh water in suitable pipes thereto, and give him advantages and comforts which residents living on main thoroughfares receive.

Mr. Cook desired to erect a residence for himself and family on these lots, and promised to buy them if Mr. Hobron would make the necessary improvements and give him easy access to the street. E. Coit Hobron faithfully promised to do this before August 1st, 1892. The lots were then purchased and the buyer erected and completed a large and costly wooden building at an expense to himself of \$2,000, which was ready for occupancy on November 1, 1892, but Hobron, so Cook says, failed to perform his part of the agreement and has absolutely neglected and refused to build the road and lay water pipes and conduct fresh water for his use, whereby, Mr. Cook states emphatically, that by reason of Hobron's failure to carry out his agreement, he is unable to occupy the mansion. The house stands solitary and empty and cannot even be rented.

Cook has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Hobron for damages in the sum of \$4,000 and the costs of the action.

BANKRUPTCY ACTION INTERFERED.

The execution issued from the Circuit Court against the property of J. A. Butterfield for \$22 on proceedings instituted by E. J. Monsarrat has been returned to the court with the following notation endorsed thereon by High Sheriff Brown:

"After attaching and offering for sale the property of the within named J. A. Butterfield, bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court of the Territory of Hawaii were instituted against the same property, and this writ, upon instructions from J. M. Monsarrat, attorney for plaintiff, is returned unsatisfied this 6th day of February, 1901."

COURT NOTES

The case of Allen & Robinson vs. Koau Kalikahalama was moved yesterday on the calendar—jury waived.

Hearing on the demurrer in Wong But Nam vs. Chock Sing was heard and defendant overruled, and defendant allowed ten days in which to answer.

Hearing on demurrer in Emma M. Nakuna vs. Fanny Straub was heard and the same overruled and defendant given ten days in which to file an answer.

Answer in the case of the Honolulu Investment Company, Limited, vs. Heleia Rowland et al has been filed by Christianson, one of the defendants.

Plaintiff's bill of costs in V. Vasconcellos vs. Rebecca A. Dodd and R. W. Carheart, executors, amounting to \$16.50, has been filed.

The first and final account of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., administrator of the estate of J. K. Ka-hokano, deceased, was filed yesterday, giving receipts at \$3,501.40 and expenditures at \$1,743.78, leaving a balance of \$1,857.67. An inventory of the estate had the following items: Two shares in Hawaiian Baseball Association, \$20; 30 shares Kona Coffee & Fruit Co.; 30 shares Hawaiian Land Co.; 2% shares Kamalo Sugar Co., assessable 2 per cent paid, 5 shares Hui Kalepa Hookuhono, Hawaii; 10 shares Kona Planters' Association; 12 L. O. U.'s—(outlawed), 6 outlawed notes, and 5 notes overdue.

Portuguese Consul Canavarro has petitioned the Circuit Court for the appointment of Frank Andrade as guardian of Mary, Maggie, Susan and Seraphina Pestana, minors. Property consisting of a house and lot situated on Makiki street is involved.

RETURNING FROM WAR IN CHINA

Japanese Who Went Back To the Orient Seeking Hawaii Again.

Former Japanese residents of Honolulu and of the Hawaiian Islands in general are expected to return from the Orient by dozens. It is anticipated that great numbers will arrive on the next steamer and return to their vocations which were disturbed when the Boxer trouble broke out in China. The cause of the interruption in their work here was caused by orders from the military department calling upon them to return to their native land and serve their country's cause in China. Trained to obey orders of this kind, the Japanese soldiers in Hawaii dropped their various classes of labor and hastened to Japan as fast as the steamers could plough their way across the Pacific. Letters received from numbers of these conscripts state that they have served in the Japanese armies in the advance upon Peking and performed garrison duty in many cities in the Chinese Empire and were about to be discharged from further service. As soon as they could procure their discharges they stated they intended returning immediately to Hawaii, where more money and more satisfactory living were to be obtained than in their own country.

Not Officially Notified.

The recent opinion by Attorney General Griggs concerning the citizenship of certain Chinese, to the contrary notwithstanding, until Collector Stackable is officially notified by his department of the opinion, Chinese will be treated as under the Treasury Department ruling made some time ago, and which denies that Chinese who were Hawaiian citizens before annexation became citizens of the United States by virtue of the Organic Act.

It has been found that the Customs Department had no authority to delegate an inspector of tea in a district other than specified by law. As a consequence there is a pitch in arrangements which had been made to have tea imported here inspected by Professor A. B. Ingalls, Customs house grader. The tea has now to be sent to San Francisco for inspection as previously.

THE KAISER'S CENSUS REPORT

The German Emperor was at Letzlingen on December 1 when the census was taken, and he filled up his own card. Under the heading "profession" he wrote "German Emperor, King of Prussia." The card was framed and it is to be kept in the municipal archives of the palace, while a certified copy of it has been made and sent in with the other cards.

SHOOTS A MAN.

E. S. Gill Tries To Kill Reporter Stevens.

PUTS A BULLET IN LATTER'S BODY

Assailant Republican Editor and Victim on Advertiser's Staff.

(From Thursday's Daily)

MORTIMER L. STEVENS, a reporter for the Advertiser, was shot last night by Edwin S. Gill, the editor of the Republican, in the office of that paper on Merchant street. One shot was fired by Gill from a 28-caliber revolver and the ball entered Stevens' leg just above the left hip and is still in the wound, as the doctors could not find it by probing.

Unless looked for results follow the search for the bullet this morning Stevens will recover. Gill gave himself up at the police station about ten minutes after the shooting and was put in a cell.

He was released in an hour or so on bail of \$1,000 after being charged on the prison books with assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

The shooting was the outcome of an article and editorial in yesterday's Republican which reflected on the character of women friends of Stevens. The article and the editorial were as follows:

BE CAREFUL HOW YE ENTERTAIN STRANGERS

Especially When The Strangers Are Young Ladies Betrothed to Others Far Away Who trust them.

It would be well if certain young society men in Honolulu would remember that all is not gold that glitters. In other words, just because certain young ladies from abroad are adepts at the art of making goo-goo eyes, it does not signify that the aforesaid young men are the only ones.

Now it has come to pass that there are certain young ladies sojourning within the gates of Honolulu who have made a nine-strike with several young men. The latter for the time being have aid by the ordinary duties of life, and are sitting up nights trying to think out nice and novel ways for entertaining the Mainland maidens. Had as matters are at the best, there is one young man who is fast losing his heart. The young lady to whom he is paying particular attention seems so appreciative, too. She upbraids him for his prodigality, and tells dear boy not to spend his money, treats with him, implores, does everything, in fact, but refuse to accept his attention. All this time the one young man in particular is unmindful of the fact that even now, in far away Los Angeles, the engraver is working on a plate from which will soon be printed invitations announcing the young lady's marriage to a wealthy young Angeleno. And the gentleman in the land of sunshine, fruit and tourists fondly thinks that his beloved is behaving as demurely as a soon-to-be-married young lady should.

The fair ones, when mildly reproached for their actions, put up such an innocent front that their would-be censors have not the heart to criticize them. A word of advice might not be out of place, in passing, to the demosels. It is this. When talking over your plans, girls, don't sit on the front piazza of your caravansary and deliberately make your plans in such a tone of voice that everyone within a radius of fifty feet knows exactly what you intend trying to do.

"BEWARE! SHE'S FOOLING THEE."

It looks like a mighty mean thing to do "tip-off" another fellow's game, but The Republican really cannot see the young men of the city devote their undivided attention to young ladies from the Mainland of whom they have but little knowledge. At one of the hotels there are three young ladies. They are here on a visit. They are pretty and dainty and accomplished, but the young men who swarm about them are wasting their time. For the ladies are all three to be married very, very shortly. We have this from an unimpeachable source—the young ladies themselves. For in the exuberance of their spirits over the jolly good time they have been having in this city they have taken nearly everybody in town into their confidence except the young men who are paying them suit. We do not mean to say that the young ladies have come to us and made heart-to-heart confession of their little affairs, but the lanai of the hotel is large and its acoustic properties have considerably aided in the spreading of the news, by the careless, light-heared way the girls have of discussing what Charley or Frank or Bea has done or will do to make it pleasant for them.

Just to think of it! one of the girls said, "and I am to be married as soon as I get home."

The following is Stevens' statement of the incidents leading up to the affray as dictated by him at the Queen's hospital an hour after he had been shot and when he did not know but that he might die from his injury:

I called upon Mr. Gill, city editor of the Republican, in reference to an article which appeared in that paper yesterday morning, believing that he was going to follow up the story with more defamatory statements against the character of innocent parties. I left the office of the Advertiser at about 9 o'clock p.m. last evening, determined to keep my temper during any proposed interview with Mr. Gill. As I entered his office, in reply to my inquiry for the city editor, Mr. Gill came from his office and introduced himself.

I told him that I understood that he was intending to put another article in the paper this morning, and asked him, as a newspaper man, to answer if he thought it was good for him. He replied in substance that he considered the article a good joke and said he could see nothing objectionable in the article. I asked him this, if his mother, wife or sister were visiting in a strange city and some

newspaper published a similar article concerning them, if he would then consider it a joke. The low character of the man then appeared when he replied that he did not care what any one said about them.

He had seated himself at his desk by this time and was nervously handling papers, and it was not so much what he said but the positive insolence in his bearing, when I asked him once more if he would permit the master to drop where it was and be connected with the injury already done. He continued to evade my questions, and when pressed for an answer, replied that he would publish what he saw fit and now that there was so much being said concerning the alleged "joke" that he was inclined to believe that the article and the insinuations contained therein were well deserved. Owing to the fact that one of the ladies mentioned and myself had been born and raised in the same city and spent much of our childhood together and the unimpeachable character of herself and companion was well known to me, I could not stand her repeated insults longer, and struck him with my fist, in the face. The blow was a glancing one and only staggered him. He sprang backward and dragged a chair between us, reaching toward his hip pocket. As I understood that the man had a reputation as a gunfighter, and being unarmed myself, I sprang towards him, hoping to reach him before he could draw the revolver. The chair obstructed my passage and gave him time to draw his pistol and level the same at my head. He held it there for a few seconds and then lowering the muzzle until it pointed at my stomach, he stepped from behind the chair and we circled around the room about ten feet apart. I stepped toward him again. I had taken but a step when he began to dance up and down and command me to hold up my hands.

I considered his whole game a bluff and continued to advance in his direction. When about five feet from him I saw his finger begin to contract upon the trigger. Realizing that if he intended to shoot at all that he was about to do so, I turned quickly, presenting my left side toward him in the hope that he might miss me entirely or the ball penetrate a less vital spot than he intended. Without further warning he fired.

I staggered toward the door, which was only a few paces away, and as I did so I am confident that he attempted to shoot me a second time. I managed to pass through the door, closing it between us, and started for the stairs leading to the street, but before I gained the roadway Gill had opened the door and was following me with the revolver pointed at me. I evidently became confused, for I recall of events as they occurred before I left the Republican building is that I fell prostrate upon the floor of the composing-room and called out for assistance. The boys in the composing-room did not seem to realize that I had been shot.

Several minutes elapsed before anyone came to my aid. A hack was called and I was taken to the Advertiser office, from which place I was taken to the Queen's hospital, where a valm search was made for the ball. This morning an X-ray will be used to locate it.

When the police station was notified of what had occurred at the Republican office, two officers were dispatched there to arrest Gill. Before reaching the office Gill was seen coming toward the police station.

"Are you the officer of the watch?" he inquired, addressing the station clerk. That functionary pointed to Lieutenant Pohaku.

"Are you the officer of the watch?" "Yes."

"I wish to surrender myself."

"What for?" inquired the Lieutenant.

"For accidentally shooting a man," answered Gill.

"Your name?"

"E. S. Gill, editor of the Republican."

The turkey was called and Gill was searched. His letters, watch and other pocket trinkets were turned over to the reporter who had accompanied him. He asked if he could not sit in the Sheriff's office until some of his friends arrived. He was told that until the Sheriff came to the station he would have to go below to a cell. He was taken below, and shortly afterward High Sheriff Brown, accompanied by Chester Doyle, put in an appearance. The High Sheriff consulted with Gill and then had him placed in cell 6, with the statement that he would remain there until the condition of Mr. Stevens was ascertained. Gill refused to make any statement until he had consulted with an attorney. At 10:30 Manager Johnson of the Republican came to the station and bail was fixed at \$1,000. Johnson gave the Grieve Company's check for that amount and Gill was liberated.

The charge against Gill as it appears upon the police record book is "E. S. Gill, assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon Mortimer L. Stevens."

An officer was set to the Republican office and secured a revolver, which is an American 12 gauge, 32-carab short. One shell had been emptied and the trigger rested upon a second cartridge, which had failed to explode.

R. C. Rawlings had an altercation with Gill yesterday morning over the publication of the articles objected to by Stevens.

W. C. Rawlings who first resented the publication of the article above given called at the Advertiser office last night on learning of the shooting and dictated the following statement:

The articles published in the Republican this morning were shown to me by a friend. Being a cousin of one of the ladies, and all five of them being under my charge, and all having come to Honolulu at my invitation I immediately went to the Republican office and asked for the editor. I was ushered into Mr. Gill's room and I asked him if he was the editor. He replied that he was.

"I said, 'You write all the editorials?' He said he did. I said, 'Your father and stand good for the articles published in the paper.' He answered, 'Yes.' Then I showed him the article and called his attention to them. I told him of the relations in which I stood to these young ladies, adding that as they were under my charge and protection I demanded of him a full and complete apology in his next issue. He laughingly said he saw nothing to apologize for, as it was merely a good joke. I answered him that in Kentucky we did not consider certain articles about ladies a joke, but off, the contrary, a very serious matter, and I insisted upon an apology. He said he would take the matter under consideration. I thanked him and told him I would wait while he considered the matter.

THE DRUG BILL.

Expensive Item of the Board of Health.

RAYMOND WOULD DO AWAY WITH IT

Law To Reach Sellers of Adulterated Milk Will Be Drawn Up at Once.

TERRITORIAL physicians and the drugs furnished them and paid for out of the Territorial treasury were the subjects of discussion in the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. The question of economy in connection with dispensing with the services of the Territorial physicians was brought up by President Raymond. He spoke earnestly in favor of radical changes in that department of the Board of Health and urged reforms in the present system of salaries and the furnishing of drugs.

The whole question arose over the requisition of Dr. Malony, a newly-appointed physician for Kona district, Hawaii, who asked for \$44 worth of drugs. It was reported that he was already overdrawn on the drug list. It was questioned whether he should be allowed to overdraw and the discussion finally merged into the question of whether the Territory or the physicians themselves should supply the medicines of their indigent patients. It was stated that in the latter case it would materially cut down the expenses of the Board. Nine thousand dollars had been appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase of drugs and of this only \$5,000 had been expended.

President Raymond said he was aware of the labors performed by the Territorial physicians in the country districts where they had to travel many miles a day to treat the sick indigents. In the estimate prepared by him for the next period he had left out the amount for drugs, based on the last appropriation. This did not include the supply for the Honolulu Dispensary, which was on another basis from those in the country. His idea was to employ Territorial physicians and pay them on a scale according to the population of their districts and the amount of ground covered. In other words, it meant a reduction in their incomes. In answer to Dr. Cooper, the president said the largest drug account of any Territorial physician was \$200, but the average was \$125 all around. Dr. Cooper thought for professional men the salaries were small enough and to deduct from their salaries would be to give them an income of but \$600 a year in many instances. To deduct \$200 a year—the cost of the drugs furnished—would work a hardship upon them. If the drugs had to be purchased with money taken from their own pockets the compensation for services rendered would be ridiculously small.

Mr. Dole was of the opinion that for the physicians to contribute drugs out of their own pockets the temptation would be strong with them not to furnish what was really needed. He did not believe they should contribute out of their own pockets what should come from the Territorial treasury. Dr. Emerson agreed with Mr. Dole. The two physicians in the Kona districts were not overpaid for the amount of ground they frequently had to cover in one day. Forty and fifty miles a day were often covered by them in their visitation of the sick ones. Mr. Dole further stated that the tendency of the measure was to make the horses carry more of a load than he was capable of. Dr. Cooper did not think \$200 for drugs in a populous district was a heavy drain upon the treasury. Dr. Raymond said as far as he was concerned personally he desired to see all physicians become wealthy and retire, but he thought the tendency was quite the reverse.

"Doctors go to their graves poorly paid," said he, meditatively. "unless they go in for bonds, stocks and a few other dividend-producing affairs."

"Or cattle ranches," quoth Dr. Cooper. The president took the allusion to his \$100,000 Maui cattle ranch with smiling equanimity.

"However," he continued, "there is no personal feeling in the matter. It is only to reduce the expense." The calls for drugs have often been for the most expensive quality and entirely unnecessary for public patients. The question of economy is one that this department is bound to consider because as a matter of fact the revenues of the country have been cut down and it is absolutely necessary for this department, as well as in every other, to economize. Two hundred dollars in each case seems small, but in the aggregate it is a large amount to the Government.

"Conditions have changed here. American laws have gone into effect. The rule all over the world is that the indigent persons are not treated so well as they are under the system in vogue in Hawaii. I honestly believe that to be consistent with the other parts of the United States the plantations should be done away with. There are plantations in all of the districts. The parties most benefited are the owners of those plantations. To reduce the matter to a fine point the Territory is furnishing drugs for the plantations. In other words it is subsidizing the plantations more for their benefit than for the indigent sick. I have had experience in the country and know what I am talking about."

"The question naturally arises, if you cut off the drugs what are you going to do? My answer is that the plantations are going to hire the physician and any professional man who would

refuse to treat these poor patients is unworthy to be a member of the medical profession. There is no chance for any hardship to be worked on any physician in this country. As a matter of economy it is incumbent upon this department to strive to bring about a saving of money that the medical men should be willing to do their part. That is my view. There is nothing personal in it."

George W. Smith said that in the event of the establishment of a county government the county boards would take care of the indigent sick. President Raymond said that county boards were proverbial for the frightful manner in which they administered medicine. The patients did not get fancy medicinæ put up by the swell houses. They usually got a mixture of "No. 1 or No. 2, or sometimes two blacks and one white." These people were treated in the States as paupers and fed on coarse food. Mr. Lowrey did not see why the Honolulu Dispensary should run if the country physicians were to be discontinued.

Dr. Cooper then presented a motion that all the requisitions sent in be filled, which was carried.

REPORT ON FOOD LAW.

Mr. Dole made an oral report on several paragraphs of the food law which the food commissioner wished changed. The act as proposed would make it a penal offense, he said, if a man should provide a pitcher of adulterated milk for his wife's breakfast table. Any changes made he did not think would be sustained by the Supreme Court. The law at present was not a perfect one and could be greatly improved. The change suggested was to add the words "delivered to" to the present law, which would insure a prosecution of milk drivers who delivered the adulterated product. Mr. Dole and Dr. Shorey were appointed a committee to frame a law for presentation to the Legislature.

CHANGES MADE AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Secretaryship Offered Former Physical Instructor Coats.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last Saturday, A. J. Coats, physical instructor of the association, was called to its secretaryship, made vacant by the resignation of H. E. Coleman. Two weeks were allowed him in which to give his answer.

Mr. Coats resigned his position as physical director two months ago in order to return to the States to complete his college career and study medicine. Mr. Coats said last night: "My heart was set upon going away, but I think, under the circumstances, that it is my duty to stay. I do not think it best for the work of the association that Mr. Coleman and myself should leave together. I will give the directors a definite answer in two weeks."

"I am physical instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association summer school held every year at Lake Geneva, and if I decide to remain in Honolulu I shall have to ask for a year's leave of absence from the summer school and shall expect to resume my work in that capacity at the expiration of that time."

"An Eastern college man with excellent recommendations is being considered as my probable successor in the gymnasium work of the local association."

Mr. A. J. Coats came to Honolulu a year ago last September from Monmouth College, Illinois, where he had charge of the athletic work, and was pursuing a course of studies when he received a call to Honolulu.

HEALTH BOARD REPORTS

Figures and Facts Submitted by Territorial Officials.

The following are the reports of various officials under the Board of Health:

City Sanitary Officer—Building permits approved, 52; building permits disapproved, 3; recommendations made, condemnation of certain lots, inspections made, 142; cesspools located, 12; prosecutions in court, 2.

Sanitary Inspectors—Nuisances reported, 1869; nuisances abated, 1140; complaints filed, none; inspections made 4083.

City Physician—Patients visited, 57; patients treated at office, 568; patients sent to hospital 2; prescriptions filled, 552.

Food Commissioner—Samples of milk tested, 94; samples of food tested, 17; prosecutions made, 3; chemical analyses made, 5; adulterations detected, 18; samples of drugs examined, 15.

Plumbing Inspector—Plans filed, 128; permits issued, 128; inspections made, 326; final certificates issued, 93; sewer connections approved, 20.

Garbage Department—Cesspools pumped, 270 loads of garbage removed, 672; scows loads garbage set aside, 162; dead animals removed, 4.

Meat and Fish Inspectors—Animals examined, 1859; carcasses condemned, 1; tubercular cattle destroyed, 1; fluke, liver, 212; fish examined, 252; fish condemned, 3694.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co. Gardner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1887 trying every cough medicine I could find without permanent help, until I was in the drug store of Chamberlain and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief."

I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doctor's Ointment never fails. It can't be had in permanent cure. At any place in the U.S. 50 cents.

PLUMBERS OUT.

Baird's Advice Has But Little Effect.

FOUR COAST MEN CAUSE TROUBLE

C. H. Brown Suspended Because He Would not Discharge Men He Had Brought Here.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAIRD'S timely statements in regard to the threatened strike of the Journeyman Plumbers' Association spread dismay in the union yesterday and the "strike" became a weak effort to maintain a much talked of desire to intimidate four Coast plumbers from getting admittance to the association.

Instead of going out upon the strike with a defiant attitude, the members quit their jobs in the shops of the master plumbers very quietly and gathered at the association hall to talk it over and question its wisdom.

None of the plumbers of the union went to work yesterday. The only working plumbers were the four whom Master Plumbers Brown and Sellers had imported, and whom the local association refused to admit to membership except upon the payment of a \$50 initiation fee. Brown and Sellers were at first undecided just what answer to give, but at last Brown took a firm stand in the matter and decided to stand by his men, while Sellers weakened at the last moment and discharged two of his workmen. With the exception of these two men the master plumbers of the city were a unit in standing by their fellows and the initiative for the settlement of the differences had to come from the journeymen themselves.

President Connors of the Journeyman Association made many contradictory statements during the day, and when asked whether all the men had gone out, he said:

"Oh, we haven't struck. There isn't anything in that at all. It is simply the individual differences of some of the men with the master plumbers and they did not go to work today. No, sir, there is no strike. Why, don't you know it's against the law to order a strike? We are law-abiding men and haven't any intention of breaking the laws of the land."

"Did you order the association out on a strike last night?"

"No, I did not. I can't do it. I haven't the authority."

"If it is a question of individual differences, how is it that all the master plumbers are minus workmen today?"

"Well, of course, when some of the men stayed away from their jobs, the others thought they would do the same."

"Now, as to these four men, only two of them came from Seattle. And they ain't members of the Seattle union, either. We don't know them. They haven't presented us with cards showing where they were members, and we haven't asked them for an initiation fee of \$50, for they haven't come to ask us for admittance to the association."

Mr. Connors went on to say that he had no knowledge as to whether the four men, O'Brien, Judge, McCoy and Cameron, were union members. He was of the opinion that they were not members in good standing, otherwise they would have presented their membership cards. He denied absolutely of having any knowledge of the \$50 initiation fee incident.

What does the association propose to do in this matter?" was asked.

"Well, we'll have a meeting tonight and if these four men apply for membership we will consider their applications. That rests entirely with them. If they want to join, all they have to do is to present their applications and they will be considered at the first regular meeting."

The president evaded the issue as to whether there was a strike in progress, but as the association hall was crowded to its full capacity at the time, it was quite evident that a walk-out had been agreed upon at the meeting on the night previous. Connors' own statement Monday night that the journeymen would know at 8 o'clock yesterday morning whether there would be a strike or not is significant in that none of the journeymen reported for work at the shop of the master plumbers.

Connors attempted to wax jocose over the matter and stated that the men were not working because the weather was inclement and further that they had been working for such a long time that they needed a holiday. It is asserted that, despite Connors' statement to the contrary, the four men did present themselves for admittance into the local association and that they were given the alternative of paying a \$50 initiation fee or go without work. One of the four men, McCoy, said yesterday: "The fee the association demands of us for admission was exorbitant. We certainly expressed our desire and entire willingness to join the union and are still in the same mind. To ask a man to pay \$50 to go to work is an outrage and we do not intend to pay it. We are members in good standing in Seattle, made good wages there, and believe we are thoroughly competent to earn good wages here or elsewhere."

The determined action of United States Attorney Baird in quoting the law relating to the strike or walk-out in question had the effect of pouring oil upon troubled waters. Col. Baird's position in regard to anything done in restraint of trade is too well known and if he is required to make use of his prerogative in proceeding against the individual members of the Journeyman

Plumbers' Association he will not hesitate to do so. In other words, if the journeymen plumbers persist in their endeavors to keep other men from working by entering into a conspiracy to prevent them from getting employment, either by threats, intimidation or making an extortive charge for entrance into their organization, they can be assured that the hand of the law will reach out and take them in its grasp. Col. Baird says that under the circumstances, Hawaii being a territory and having the United States laws in effect here, it is the prerogative of the Territorial courts to take the initiative in prosecuting the plumbers, and he will refrain from taking any action if the Territorial courts wish to take advantage of their jurisdiction.

C. H. Brown, John Judge, Arthur McCoy, William Cameron and George O'Brien met in the store of C. H. Brown last evening and discussed the action of the union in bitter words. Late in the day Brown called at the headquarters of the organization and was informed that he had been suspended. In regard to the suspension Brown said:

"I have been a member of the master plumbers for some time, and up to today was in good standing, but I shall certainly not abide by their requests. I propose to stand by my men through it all, and if necessary will send to the Coast for more help. I know for a fact that these men all have membership cards from different cities in the States and also that they have applied for membership here and tendered the old dollar fee of \$25.

"There is plenty of work here for all the men in the city and there is no reason for the present trouble except that they have decided to prevent the men I have caused to come here from working. Up to the very night that the men arrived the initiation fee stood at \$25, and the raise to \$50 was for their benefit. If any good reason could have been assigned for the act the men would have paid the amount demanded."

"Cameron and O'Brien were employed by Sellers until tonight, but when the union threatened him he let them out, and now they will work for me. If they mean to fight me they will find that I can fight, and I think that I can make it warm for the union before they finish."

ONE TASTE IS ENOUGH

The writer never had a taste of rheumatism but once—about four years ago it was—and it laid me up and made me groan for six weeks. And I am not praying for any more. I can get a heart load now, just by thinking how it felt. But, oh, what a lot of folks catch it worse than I did.

Here is Mrs. Annie Hill, she is one of them. Or rather she was; she is right enough in these days. Her idea of talking of it is to cheer some other sufferer and show him the way out. And we thank her for that. It's the proper feeling to have towards our fellow-travelers through this vale of tears—and pains.

"Some eight or ten years ago," says Mrs. Hill, "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism and indigestion. As if they were not enough for one poor woman to bear, I often had dreadful pains in the chest, with weakness all over my body. It was awful, and I didn't know what the end of it was going to be. Now and then I was completely prostrated."

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"Well, of course, when some of the men stayed away from their jobs, the others thought they would do the same. Now, as to these four men, only two of them came from Seattle. And they ain't members of the Seattle union, either. We don't know them. They haven't presented us with cards showing where they were members, and we haven't asked them for an initiation fee of \$50, for they haven't come to ask us for admittance to the association."

"It acted splendidly and I kept on with it until I was entirely well. It cured my rheumatism, my indigestion and my liver complaint—all in a bunch. Sometimes I bought the Syrup by the half dozen in order to get it a little cheaper.

"I am an old resident of this district, having lived here for the last fifty years. I am now seventy-five and in good health. I am known far and wide, my husband and son being in the farming and dairy industries on a fairly large scale. I am never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house. There are plenty of medicines in Australia, goodness knows, almost as thick as the rabbits used to be, but none, so far as I know, to compare with Mother Seigel's Syrup."—Mrs. Annie Hill, Kauaia, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st 1899. Witness, A. Halpin

"I have known Mrs. Hill for eight years. Her testimony to the virtues of Mother Seigel's Syrup can be implicitly relied upon. She is altogether incapable of making any statement that will not stand the closest investigation." C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association.

WANTS TO SEND NEGROES.

Offers to Supply Laborers for an Inducement.

E. R. Davidson, Wharton, Texas, has written the following letter to the postmaster at Lahaina concerning the importation of negro laborers into the Territory of Hawaii.

"I see by the papers that your sugar planters are greatly in need of laborers and I think if the proper inducements were offered I could furnish them a few. If this letter should be handed to any one who is in need of help and he should think it worth his while to answer, please state what you pay your help, with or without board, and what might be expected as to houses to live in and medicine, in case of sickness. Also what you would be willing to pay per head to have them delivered to you, you paying all necessary expenses such as transportation, etc., the men, of course, to pay this back when they get there; also would you want families or all single men?"

William G. Kittell, police officer at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, has applied for the position of fish inspector at that landing. The petition of the officer was presented to the Board of Health yesterday and referred to the district physician for report. It is said that several Japanese fishermen have made Laupahoehoe their port of entry and sold unwholesome fish to people there.

SANITARY DOWN AGAIN FIRE.

Japanese Business Men To Take Action.

WILL PRESENT A STRONG PETITION

To Ask the Legislature for Reparation for Their Losses.

In price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as poor feed is dear at

STORM'S CENTER.

Honolulu in Grip of a Lively Gale.

ISLAND STEAMERS AFRAID TO STIR

High Wind Threatens Serious Damage to the Harbor's Shipping.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

THESE Islands are now in the center of a fierce storm which has prevailed in the Pacific for the last two or three days.

Yesterday the winds were stronger than on the days preceding and Hawaii, the big Island, was probably receiving the brunt of the big gale, while Honolulu was getting it worse than any other part of the Island of Oahu.

In the channels the seas are exceedingly rough and steamers and sailing craft are having a hard time. Honolulu harbor yesterday presented a scene which is seldom witnessed in this part of the world. There was not a vessel in port which was not rolling as if she was at sea. Great vessels lying at anchor in the stream or moored alongside of the wharves were rocked to and fro on the heavy surface of the generally peaceful harbor and the port was full of reeling masts and restless hulls.

Although it was the day for the departure of a number of Island steamers, none dared venture out on account of the roughness of the sea.

The Kinau, which sails regularly for Hilo and way ports at noon on each Tuesday, remained in port, her time of sailing being postponed until 8 o'clock this morning. Unless the storm has abated considerably by that time, however, the vessel will not go out, but will remain safe in port until such time as the weather will permit of her going. Even if the Kinau had departed on time, risking the heavy seas and terrific winds, and should arrive without damage at the various ports at which she is accustomed to call, she would be unable to land any of her freight during the storm and at some of the ports she would not even be able to send her passengers ashore.

The Claudio, booked to have sailed for Hawaii and Maui ports at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, postponed her departure indefinitely, as did also the Iwani and the W. G. Hall and other boats which were to have sailed yesterday. The only vessel which ventured out of the harbor was the American bark Kilkkit. Captain Cutler, bound for the Coast. The tug Fearless took her out to sea, giving her a good long tow. Once around Diamond Head and headed for the Mainland, the Kilkkit will bounce along at rattling pace with a strong southeaster howling at her stern.

WORST IN MANY YEARS.

Just before noon yesterday the Kona which has been raging for the last few days freshened into one of the strongest gales that this city has experienced for many years. People along the waterfront expected at any moment that the wind and waves would create some trouble in the harbor.

Captains of all the vessels in port saw to it that moorings were safe and watched every slight change in the weather, on the alert to take all necessary precautions and make all required arrangements to secure the safety of their ships.

Some disaster was momentarily looked for; the vessels anchored in the stream could not stand much greater pressure than they were enduring.

The schooner Twilight, which fouled the schooner Muriel on Monday, showed signs of again dragging, although she had been secured with extra moorings. The steady blow from the southeast strained the anchor chains of both vessels and the Twilight gradually got closer to the Muriel. If these two vessels had gotten adrift there would have been a great deal of damage done in the harbor, for the Twilight and the Muriel are at the Waikiki end of the harbor, near the lighthouse, and the wind would have forced them onto other vessels moored in the stream. A general mix-up would have resulted in thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

Upon the safety of these two vessels depend the safety of all the ships lying in the stream. If the Twilight had gotten away and drifted onto the Muriel and the added pressure on the Muriel had caused that schooner to break her fastenings, the Muriel would have been forced onto the next ship in line and so they all would have been in danger, and might possibly have been bunched all together at the Ewa end of the harbor in one mass of confusion and more or less destruction.

PROSPECTIVE PASSENGERS FRIGHTENED.

There were a large number of people on the wharf yesterday at noon, the time that the steamer Kinau was booked to sail for Hilo and way ports, to see the vessel get away. The wind was at its highest and those who had booked to depart on the Kinau peered out to see and then wished that they had not bought their tickets. It certainly looked most forbidding, and no one except a sailor who had been round the Horn a few times would enjoy a trip in one of the Island boats in such weather as prevailed yesterday.

The wind howled around the roof of the wharf, the Kinau rolled at the dock and the rain fell in torrents. It was dark, and every moment the weather became more threatening; the hearts of many of the would-be travelers sank within them, and some decided there and then that if the

steamer went out it would have to go without them. Small boats in the harbor were tossed around as if they had been nothing more than nut-shells, while some of the big vessels, standing away out of the water, having discharged their cargoes, actually threatened at times to topple over onto the wharves from which they were taking on ballast. The Kinau had a large passenger list, and when the full seriousness of the storm was realized there was hardly one among them who had any desire to go to Hilo. Honolulu was rainy enough for them just then.

Most of the prospective passengers left the Kinau with their baggage and came ashore, as it was already pretty certain that the Kinau would not stop this side of Hilo, and passengers for other Hawaii ports would have to go to Hilo first and then be landed at their destinations on the return trip of the vessel.

Some of the passengers for way ports decided to go by the Claudio, which was supposed to sail in the evening. Meanwhile the officers of the Kinau were watching the weather for some signs of favorable change. As the storm did not show any signs of abating, however, both of the Island steamship companies decided to hold all their vessels in port until today. So the Kinau, Claudio, Lehua, W. G. Hall, Iwani and Noeau remained in port and will sail today, the weather permitting. Eight o'clock this morning has been set for the departure of the steamers of Wilder's Line.

PRANKS OF THE WIND.

Waterfronters heartily thanked the powers for one great blessing along shore yesterday. It had rained so heavily that there was no such thing as dust, and for a little while at least the front was free of its greatest fault. There was plenty of mud, however—liquid mud—but even that was not as bad as the dust that is usual along the Esplanade.

The wind had things pretty much its own way all day and all night, too, for that matter. Fortunately, no more lumber piles were blown down and no one lost his life as the result of carelessly put-up timbers, as on Monday. The reason of this was that nearly everything which could easily be blown down had been blown down during the preceding night. Many piles had been propped up to prevent their falling.

The big bark Gerard C. Tobey, lying at the Inter-Island wharf, which has about discharged her cargo and is very nearly empty, leaned heavily over in the direction of the wharf during the morning, and at times it was thought that she was going to crash over onto the wharf, so strong was the wind from the southeast. Her big masts towered high, describing dangerous-looking curves in the air, while the vessel rolled as if she were at sea.

The family of natives living out on the reef, on the wreck of the Edward O'Brien, had about as rough a time of it as they ever experienced in all their lives. Their humble home was deluged by the great waves which broke over the reef, and they at one time very nearly decided to vacate the premises.

The Stars and Stripes and the custom-house flag were kept flying from the custom-house all day. The wind was so strong that it tore a stripe from the custom-house flag, so that it floated furiously on the savage breeze held by a single shred. People who saw the peculiar sight thought at first that it was some new kind of a pennant which had been attached to the same halliards as the custom-house flag.

At the railway wharf the large coal machine, which stood high on one of the wharves, was blown over and wrecked beyond further use.

THE STORM OUT OF TOWN.

Shortly before noon yesterday the wind and rain storm over Waikiki and Waialae was terrific. Trees were blown down all the way from King street at the Waikiki turn to Paul Isenberg's residence at Waikiki. Several trees were uprooted on Prince David's grounds, opposite the Moana Hotel.

The wind had some sport with one of Pain's mule cars, although it was not much fun for the mules or for the driver of the car. The car was started from the Waikiki terminus some time in the morning and was carried along toward town by the force of the gale, the mules having very little work to do except to keep out of the way of the car.

When the car started it came pretty near leaving the driver behind. The car was standing at the terminus and the driver was away from the car at the time. He had neglected to put the brakes on before he had left it. The consequence was that when he thought it was about time to take his car out and started to go toward it he saw it sailing down the line toward town, with the frightened mules doing their level best to get out of its way. It took some heavy sprinting on the driver's part to catch up with the car.

Fortunately, a boy along the road took in the situation and boarded the car on the run and put on the brakes.

AT THE SEWER OUTFALL.

Considerable more damage was done at the sewer outfall by the storm than was at first suspected. The donkey engine and the heavy hammer of the pile-driver were hurled into the sea when the piles supporting them gave way. They cannot be recovered until the sea moderates sufficiently for divers to go to work. On account of the roughness of the sea and the heavy winds, no workmen are at the sewer outfall at the time that the engine and the hammer were thrown into the sea. Some one would undoubtedly have been injured if the men had been at work there at the time. Two men were on the spot, however, scarcely fifteen minutes before the whole thing gave way. They had gone there to examine the machinery.

Part of the roof of the Aala warehouse was blown off during the storm. The building at present is being used as a school, and it has been necessary to dismiss several of the classes as a result of the damage.

EXAMINATION COMPLETED.

The accounts of the United States Marshal's office have been examined by William H. Moyer of Washington, examiner for the Department of Justice, and a regular system of book-keeping and record has been started. Mr. Moyer is the originator of the system and is a noted expert in designing systems in Government offices.

A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well, if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle at it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

GALE AT OTHER PORTS.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Mauna Loa arrived in port from Hawaii and Maui. She reported terrible weather in the channel between this port and Lahaina and a strong gale from the south playing havoc along the Kona coast and on Maui. At Kona native houses are being blown down and large trees are being uprooted, and considerable damage is being done to property.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse prevented a serious accident at Kalaua, and it was very fortunate for the schooner Queen that the Eclipse happened to be on hand. The lumber schooner would have been driven upon the beach by the gale if the Eclipse had not towed her out just in time.

Captain Townsend of the gasoline schooner got on board of the Queen

and

sawdust after the Queen had gotten out and under sail, the Eclipse had a lively time in getting him back on his own boat. Now the Queen is probably somewhere at sea cruising around until it is safe for her to return to Kalaua, until she dares venture close to the shore.

It is said that the Eclipse will, in good time, present a bill for salvage. Certain it is that had not the Eclipse taken hold of the Queen when she did and towed her out to sea that the lumber schooner would in all probability have left her bones on the beach.

It was with great difficulty that the steamer Mauna Loa made landings at Maalaea Bay and Lahaina on Monday night. A boat full of passengers was almost swamped at the former place, and, although all were landed safely, every one got a good ducking. Captain Simerson says that the last trip of the Mauna Loa across the channel was one of the worst which he ever experienced.

"We had terrible seas from two directions," he said, "and the wind shifted from southeast to southwest and back again."

The storm has also done some damage to the water mains. An uprooted tree at Waikiki brought the main out of the ground with it. Beyond Diamond Head the surf undermined the main. These damages were very promptly repaired yesterday.

The heavy pressure burst the main on Liliha street.

It was seen yesterday that the storm sewer which is being laid on Fort street is inadequate. Only a little while after the storm started the sewer on Queen street was choked with water, and the flood followed the usual course in the gutters and all over the road.

Meteorologist Lyons says that the storm will continue today, and so say the sea-dogs on the waterfront, for they have seen the "Whale's Head," and that means nasty weather for a time. The "Whale's Head" can only be seen on Barber's Point when the weather is going to be particularly bad for a time. It is a certain piece of rock which takes upon itself the appearance of the head of a whale under certain atmospheric conditions.

Last night the barometer was six one-hundredths lower than it was the night before.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others.

If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it.

Waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys.

But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabtree, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PROPOSE NOVEL BILL.

South Carolina Dispensary laws are said to be the subject of a bill which is to be presented to the Legislature as a measure to put the saloons out of business and place the selling or dispensing of liquors in the hands of the Government. The bill is designed to have the Territorial Government act as the purveyor of the decoctions now dispensed over saloon bars. The bill is already in shape for presentation to the Legislature, and its authors claim there is a fair chance of its being passed. They are authority for the statement that Governor Dole favors the measure and that he would not exercise his veto if it came before him for his signature.

In other words, the bill will allow the Government to go into the saloon business on its own hook and the profits derived from its sale will go into the Territorial coffers. Public drinking will be frowned down upon and the liquor will be sold in sealed bottles which must be taken home. It is hoped that the passage of such a bill will materially decrease drunkenness, as no liquor will be sold to habitual drunkards. Another feature of the bill provides that the government saloons shall close at 6 o'clock p.m. Russia is said to have such a system in vogue with gratifying results in the decrease of intemperance.

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Examination completed.

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and

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP.

And a single washing with Cuticura, the great skin cure and panacea of eczema. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, chafing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp hummed with lice of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin.

For cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children.

CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purity of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower-downs. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet soap and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation; and CUTICURA Liniment, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Surely few, if any, substances are better suited to stop the most torturing, chafing, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Dist. R. Towns & Sons, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc. "All in One" Soap, 6c.

Agents, Boston, N.Y., Philadelphia, etc. "All in One" Soap, 6c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 5.
L-L stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from
Kahana, Kona and Kau ports.

Thursday, February 7.
L-L stmr. James Makée, Tullett, from
Hanamaulu wth full load of sugar.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 5.
Am. bk. Klikitat, Cutler, for the Sound
in ballast.

Thursday, February 7.
Am. bk. Kaiulani, Dabel, for San
Francisco, with sugar.

W. stmr. Kinua, Freeman, for Hilo
and way ports.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui
ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai
ports.

L-L stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Ho-
moku and Kukuhale.

L-L stmr. Iwaiwan, Gregory, for Ho-
moku and Kukuhale.

L-L stmr. Nihau, Bruhn, for Anahola.

L-L stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for
Mawili.

L-L stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Waimea.

H. N. Guia, schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for
Maui ports.

DUE TODAY.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San
Francisco, February 1.

DUE TOMORROW.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hennie, from San
Francisco, February 2.

TO SAIL TODAY.

L-L stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for
Kahana, Kona and Kau ports, at 10
A.M.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for the
Orient, at - p. m.

A-H. S. S. Californian, Morrison, for
Hilo, to complete loading sugar, thence
to New York.

NEXT MAIL FOR 'FRISCO.

Tuesday, February 12, per P. M. S. S.
Rio de Janeiro.

NEXT MAIL FROM 'FRISCO.

Today, per P. M. S. S. China.

NEXT MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.

Saturday, February 16, per C.-A. S. S.
Aorangi.

NEXT MAIL FROM AUSTRALIA.

Tuesday, February 12, per C.-A. S. S.
Warrimoo.

NEXT MAIL FROM ORIENT.

Tuesday, February 12, per P. M. S. S.
Rio de Janeiro.

NEXT MAIL FOR ORIENT.

Today, per P. M. S. S. China.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per
stmr. Mauna Loa, February 5.—Dr. H.
Tenkate, A. MacKillop, C. Lehner and
wife, Captain G. H. Whitney, Captain
T. K. Clark, T. D. Clagett, J. Monson-
rat, Mrs. T. K. Kahooli, G. Walau,
Miss E. Harper, S. K. Pedro, Miss
Julia Joe, E. B. Beard, W. K. Azubu,
M. F. Chapman, D. Moren, M. Pedro,
wife and daughter, Judge A. N. Kepo-
lasi, H. Lyman, H. Haysselden, wife and
child, J. Richardson, George Richardson,
Miss M. Richardson, T. Clark, H.
F. Haysselden and wife, 61 deck passen-
gers.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per W. stmr.
Kinua, February 7.—Miss May Logan,
Miss S. Mills, A. W. Van Valkenberg
and wife, Dr. Grace and wife, Dr.
Grace and wife, Miss Graca, Mrs. Clarke,
J. G. Spencer and wife, J. Lichtig, S.
Lichtig, Mrs. Rallen, A. Wall, J. G.
Fratt, F. T. F. Waterhouse, J. E. Es-
tow, J. M. Lydigate, Miss M. Campbell,
Mrs. C. W. Hodges, S. E. Rodgers, T.
E. Ward, Mrs. C. B. Kinney, Mrs. G.
W. Paly, M. H. Mixter, Miss I. Richard-
son, D. Dorwood, Jessie Hayes and wife,
P. Murphy, E. W. Dickermon, L. A.
von Arnim, C. F. Somon, Mrs. L. Ke-
sachi, C. J. Willis, Ben Bruns, H. W.
White and wife.

For Kahului and way ports, per W.
stmr. Claudine, February 7.—H. P. Bald-
win and wife, John W. Rankins, P. M.
Cook, E. Hughes, J. T. Taylor, J. J.
McDonald, J. E. Raymond, A. Gomes,
Carl Jensen, T. E. Richardson, Miss M.
B. Simmonds, Mrs. G. A. Hansen, Dang
Yang.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No 764—Kapohi and husband to Wm.
Aha, tr. Grant 288, Maili, Waialua, Oahu.
Consideration \$100.

No 755—Wm. Auld, tr., to Jno. Keahi-
paka, tr. Grant 289, Maili, Waialua, Oahu.
Consideration \$500.

No 761—S P. Kalani to Republic of
Hawaii, one and one-half acres land,
Kauai, Kua, Maui, Waialua, Oahu.
Consideration \$200.

No 762—J M Atherton and husband
to Alex. Young et al portion kui 251
Alapai street, Honolulu Oahu. Considera-
tion \$1.

No 764—S Lyman and wife et al.
to J. A. McCandless et al, two acres
of R. P. 194, for Kaumana road, Hilo,
Hawaii. Consideration —.

No 764A—J. A. McCandless et al. to
F S 8 Lyman; lots 1, 2 and 3, block D,
Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration —.

No 765—B. Dole Governor Territory
of Hawaii, to G. F. Roper et al.
piece land, Waianuenue street, Hilo, Ha-
waii. Consideration —.

No 766—G. F. Roper et al to S
B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii
two pieces land, Bridge street extension
Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration —.

No 767—W. G. Irwin and wife to Hilo
Sugar Co. water right in Waialua, re-
sider Hill, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No 768—N. Makana to S. M. Damon
interest in R. P. 205, kui 210, R. P.
202, kui 211, R. P. 741, kui 204 one
piece land Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu.
Consideration \$500.

No 769—J. Azevedo and wife to M
de Andrade portion kui 212 ap 1, kui
42 F. L. Kunawai, Honolulu, Oahu Con-
sideration \$500.

No 767—Melears and husband to B
K. Kanai portion ap 2 of R. P. 272,
kui 715 Kalhi, Honolulu Oahu. Con-
sideration \$500.

No 765—A P Jones to Matt McCann
piece land, Panarea Lahaina, Maui
Consideration \$500.

January 31, No 761—W. R. Castle to
J. Kauha and wife, interest in R. P.
2554, Palolo, Honolulu, Oahu. Considera-
tion \$500.

No 767—Walton to R. Puuki; R. P.
205, kui 204, Punahoa, R. P. 251, kui
10C, Kumosei, Molokai Consideration
\$500.

THE LAST RITE.

Honolulu Mourn
the Best of
Queens.

GREAT MEMORIAL SERVICES TODAY

British Residents and All Classes
To Meet at Kawaiahao
Church.

ALL HONOLULU will mourn the
death of the late Queen of Great
Britain this afternoon. Territorial
and United States offices and the courts
will remain closed, and all the whole-
sale houses, retail business places and
little stores will suspend business. The
committee appointed for that purpose
have consulted the managers of various
business houses and they have all signi-
fied their willingness to close at noon for
the day, and there will be no business
anywhere in town.

It is anticipated that there will be 1,200
people seated in Kawaiahao Church,
and hundreds more will throng the
aisles at 2 o'clock, when the services will
open with Chopin's funeral march, played
by Mr. Wray Taylor, pipe organ, Mr.
Joe Rosin, violin, and Mr. Mott-Smith
cello.

The Territorial Band will play dirges
for a half hour previous to the opening
of the services outside the church, and
the memorial program will be given by
the combined choirs of St. Andrew's Ca-
thedral and St. Clement's chapel.

Governor Dole and staff will attend in
body. Formal invitations were sent only
to Government and Consular officials.

The form of invitation is as follows:

"The British residents of Honolulu re-
quest the presence of at a service to
be held at Kawaiahao Church on
Friday, February 8th, at 2 o'clock p.m.
in honor of the memory of the late Maj-
esty Queen Victoria. R. S. V. P. T. R.
Walker, Esq., secretary of the commit-
tee. Please present at the door of the
church."

United Kingdom—The imports of elev-
en months ending November, 1900, are
\$2,322,663,000, against \$2,162,377,000 in
the corresponding months of last year, and
the domestic exports of eleven months
ending with November, 1900, are \$1,332,
400,000, against \$1,202,183,000 in the
corresponding months of last year.

United States—The imports of elev-
en months ending November, 1900, are
\$160,451,507, against \$172,233,577 in the
corresponding months of last year, and
the exports of eleven months ending with
November, 1900, are \$1,101,537,519 in the
corresponding months of last year.

The church has been artistically dec-
orated with festoons of crepe and drapery
of British flag cloth. Crepe hangings
have been placed about the pulpit
and choir stand, and the balcony rails
are draped in crepe. Behind the min-
ister's stand the English flag is grace-
fully hung, its folds caught up with
streamers of crepe.

Rev. J. Usborne and Rev. Hamilton
Lewis will conduct the services, assisted
by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, pastor of Central
Union Church, and Rev. H. H. Parker,
pastor of Kawaiahao Church. Mr. Us-
borne, Mr. Kincaid and Mr. Parker will
speak. Mr. Wray Taylor will play the
organ, assisted by Mr. Mott-Smith with
the cello and Mr. Joe Rosin with the
violin. The following is the program as
it will be given:

Prelude, Funeral March.... Chopin
Hymn, "On the Resurrection Morning"
Psalm..... 30 and 100
Lessons 1 Cor. xv, 20
Hymn"Rock of Ages"
Hymn"Nearer, My God, to These"
Address Rev. J. Usborne
Hymn in Hawaiian "Jesus I Aloha Mai"
Address Rev. H. H. Parker
Hymn"O God, Our Help"
Address Rev. W. M. Kincaid
Hymn, "Now the Laborer's Task Is
O'er"

Benediction.

All citizens of Honolulu are cordially
invited to be present. The seating ca-
pacity of the church will admit of seats
for 1,200, and there is a great deal of
aisle room, which will undoubtedly be
utilized early.

Bishop Willis has issued invitations for
the memorial services to be held on Sun-
day afternoon in St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The Bishop expects to address 800 people
on that day.

Commerce of the World for 1900.

Commercial conditions throughout the
world in the closing months of 1900 are
pictured in a table in the "Monthly Sum-
mary of Commerce and Finance," issued
by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The table shows the imports and ex-
ports of the principal countries of the
world during such parts of the calendar
year 1900 as can be shown from the lat-
est available data, and compares the
same with the corresponding month of
the preceding year, thus presenting a
picture of the growth of the world's
commerce in the present year as com-
pared with that of the preceding year.

The table which thus presents the latest
available data for the current year neces-
sarily includes only those countries
which publish monthly or quarterly
statements of their commerce.

A comparison of the commerce of the
principal countries of the world with
that of the United States in 1900 and of
the growth or reduction of their com-
merce with our own development during
the year presents some facts of especial
interest in considering the wonderful de-
velopment of our own commerce in the
past year.

Taking the countries in their alphabetic
order as arranged in table, the facts
presented are as follows:

Argentina—The imports of nine
months ending with September, 1900, are
\$84,000, against \$84,170,000 in the corre-
sponding months of 1899, while the ex-
ports of nine months ending with Sep-
tember, 1900, are \$18,120,000 against \$13,
600,000 in the corresponding months of
last year.

Austria-Hungary—The imports of ten
months ending with October, 1900, are
\$50,000, against \$50,000 in the corre-
sponding months of last year, and the
exports of ten months ending with Octo-
ber, 1900, are \$17,964,000, against \$15,
510,000 in the corresponding months of
last year.

Belgium—The imports of ten months
ending with October, 1900, are \$337,721,000,
against \$311,225,000 in the corre-
sponding months of last year, and the
exports of ten months ending with Octo-
ber, 1900, are \$173,000, against \$169,000 in
the corresponding months of last year.

Canada—The imports of three months
ending with September, 1900, are \$47,724,-
000 against \$43,688,000 in the corre-
sponding months of last year, and the exports
of three months ending with September,
1900, are \$30,022,000, against \$26,994,000 in
the corresponding months of last year.

China—The imports of eight months
ending with August, 1900, are \$46,132,000,
against \$32,850,000 in the corresponding
months of last year, and the exports of
eight months ending with August, 1900,
are \$50,000, against \$46,000 in the corre-
sponding months of last year.

France—The imports of ten months
ending with October, 1900, are \$703,938,000,
against \$716,102,000 in the corresponding
months of last year, and the exports of
ten months ending with October, 1900,
are \$67,074,000, against \$65,688,000 in the
corresponding months of last year.

Germany—The imports of nine months
ending with September, 1900, are \$63,-
000, against \$59,000 in the corresponding
months of last year, and the exports of
nine months ending with September, 1900,
are \$50,000, against \$46,000 in the corre-
sponding months of last year.

Italy—The imports of ten months
ending with October, 1900, are \$24,160,000,
against \$22,311,000 in the corre-
sponding months of last year, and the
exports of ten months ending with Octo-
ber, 1900, are \$20,867,000, against \$22,108,000 in
the corresponding months of last year.

Mexico—The imports of two months
ending with August, 1900, are \$16,000,
against \$14,000 in the corresponding
months of last year, and the exports of
two months ending with August, 1900,
are \$11,053,000, against \$10,422,000 in the
corresponding months of last year.

Portugal—The imports of five months
ending with August, 1900, are \$22,274,000,
against \$24,320,000 in the corresponding
months of last year, and the exports of
five months ending with August, 1900, are
\$14,563,000, against \$13,625,000 in the corre-
sponding months of last year.

Russia—The imports of six months
ending with June,